

Yearbook 1945



UNITED STATES NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

★ M I A M I = F L O R I D A ★



BIOGRAPHIES OF CAPT. HOWE AND COMDR. HEERBRANDT

Captain Hamilton W. Howe, USN, Commanding Officer of the U. S. Naval Training Center, Miami, Florida, came to this command in February, 1945, from a diversified career at sea which encompassed service aboard major U. S. war vessels. Captain Howe was born in Albert Lea, Minn., and was graduated from the Hyde Park High School in Chicago. He was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy from Kenilworth, Ill., and is a member of the Class of 1926. He wears the Navy Cross for combat operations in the Atlantic, and the Commendation Ribbon for performance in the invasion of Sicily.

Commander Paul F. Heerbrandt, the Executive Officer of Miami's Naval Training Center, had a wide range of war experience at sea before assuming his duties here. He was graduated from West Technical High School, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1925, and from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1930. Commander Heerbrandt wears the ribbons of all major battle theaters, with three bronze engagement stars on the Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon.



Foreword

BY CAPT. HOWE

The Naval Training Center, established in Miami, Florida, soon after the outbreak of World War II, has provided comprehensive training for naval combat and has equipped its men for duty of every type.

This book is compiled in order that personnel serving here or who have served here may have a pictorial and word record of activities. My best wishes go out to all with whom I have been associated.



In the same month in which the Naval Training Center was founded, a German submarine torpedoed, a few miles off Miami, the tanker which is pictured in flames above. With the enemy at our very doorstep, we were without the trained crews needed to man our fighting ships. NTC played a major part in this "battle of training." Shown below is a symbol of all that America found hateful in Germany. This life boat was found adrift in the Gulf Stream. Its hull was riddled with machine gun bullets, and in it were five dead seaman. German submarines had sunk a merchant ship and killed the five seamen with their machine guns. Commander McDaniel had the boat installed outside his office at Pier II—clearly visible from his window—a grimmer memento than any chiseled from granite.



Pictured above is Commander E. F. McDaniel, first Commanding Officer of the Naval Training Center. Relinquishing his command of a destroyer, Comdr. McDaniel came to the Center from overseas at a time when enemy submarines were sinking American ships within sight of the Miami beaches. His energy and spirit marked the development of the Center in its first two years. During Comdr. McDaniel's command the Center assumed its basic pattern. The urgent need for trained crews to combat the growing submarine menace increased the original plans for training 600 men to 6,000. Hotels and docks were requisitioned, training ships were brought to Miami. NTC came to dominate the Miami bayfront and NTC trained crews began to dominate the Atlantic. The curve of sinkings began its steady decline.



Captain Beverley R. Harrison, USN, pictured above, assumed command of the Naval Training Center upon Comdr. McDaniel's transfer. A veteran of North Atlantic convoy and Mediterranean warfare, Capt. Harrison was notably qualified to continue and improve the training techniques already developed. Originally the Center, as its name—the Submarine Chaser Training Center—implied, was devoted to providing crews for PC, SC and DE ships, but as these vessels multiplied, and sinkings along the convoy routes threading the Atlantic diminished, emphasis was placed more and more on general line training. In June, 1944, this change was reflected in the change of the station's name to the present Naval Training Center.



Course In Miami
Toughest In World'

Five Teams Put
Out In Howe
Trophy Play

NTC Boosts
Lead By Win

WAVES Head
For Overseas

DO YOU NEED A LITTLE BLOOD. IS

WILL ALSO SEEK APARTMENTS

Navy Housing Project

In Miami MRS. FDR GR
Hou NAVY SON

PRE. THEY LEARN TO SOCK SUBS
C Wallops H Sailor Saves
Child's Life

Fans Witness
League Opener
out Sunk
Crew
rained Here

NTC
in the
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Navy Unit
To Train
Chinese



Navy's Kick Sinks U. M., 7-6
11,039 Watch NTC
Cop Terrific Battle



mi NTC Wins, Takes
Disputed Dade Lead

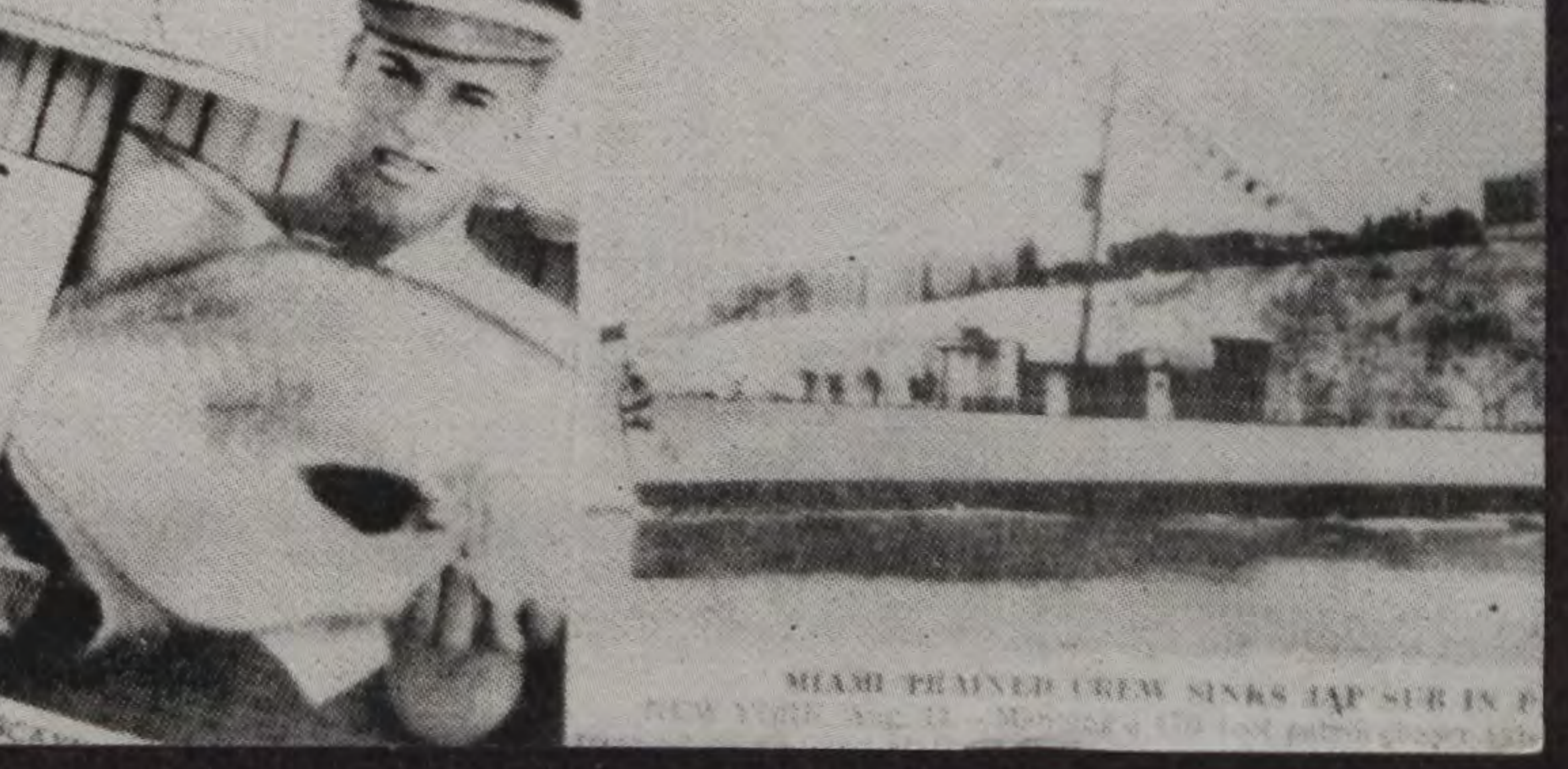
Officers Capture
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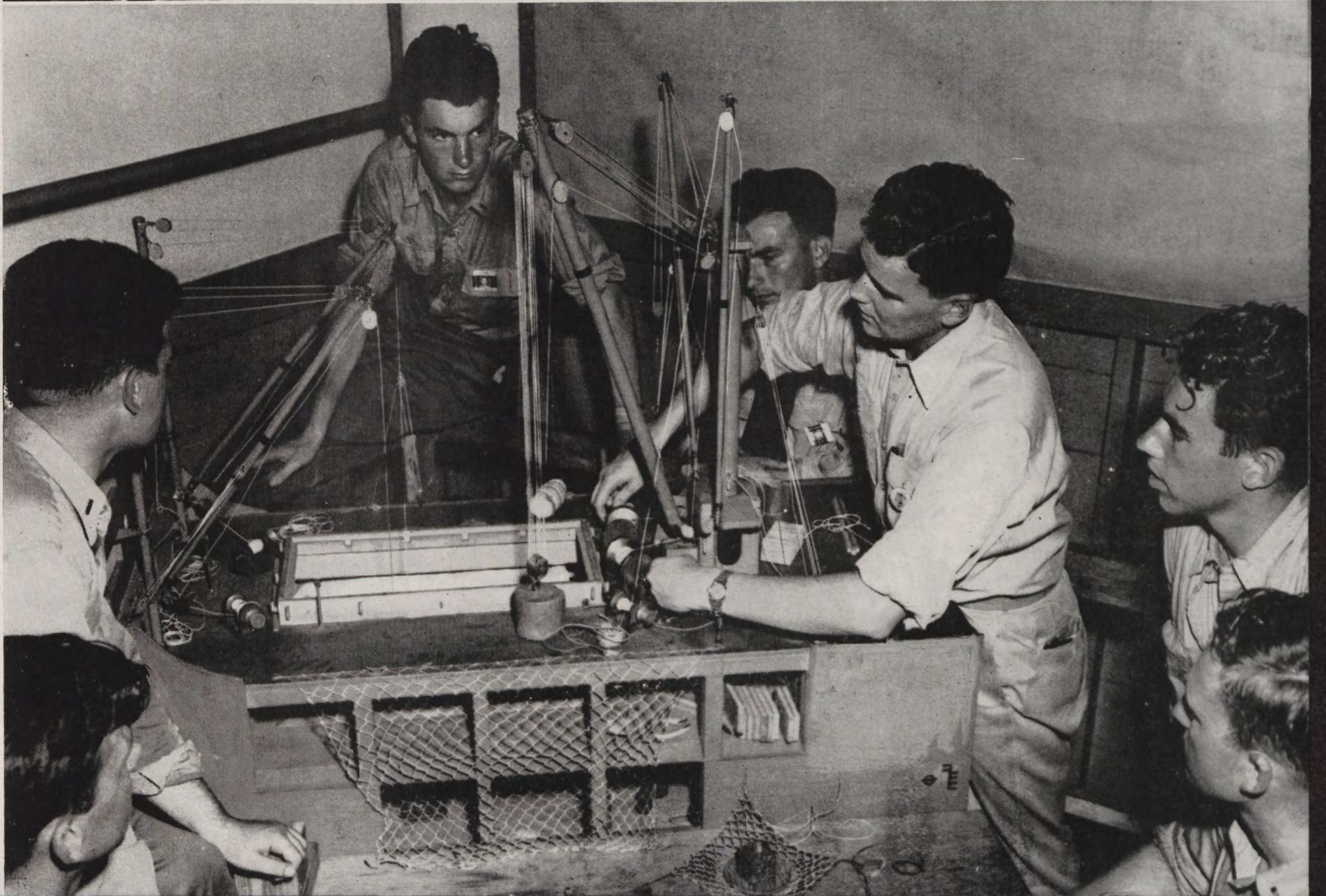
NTC COMMAND CHANGES
R. Harrison, commanding officer of the Miami
naval training center, reads his orders of detach-

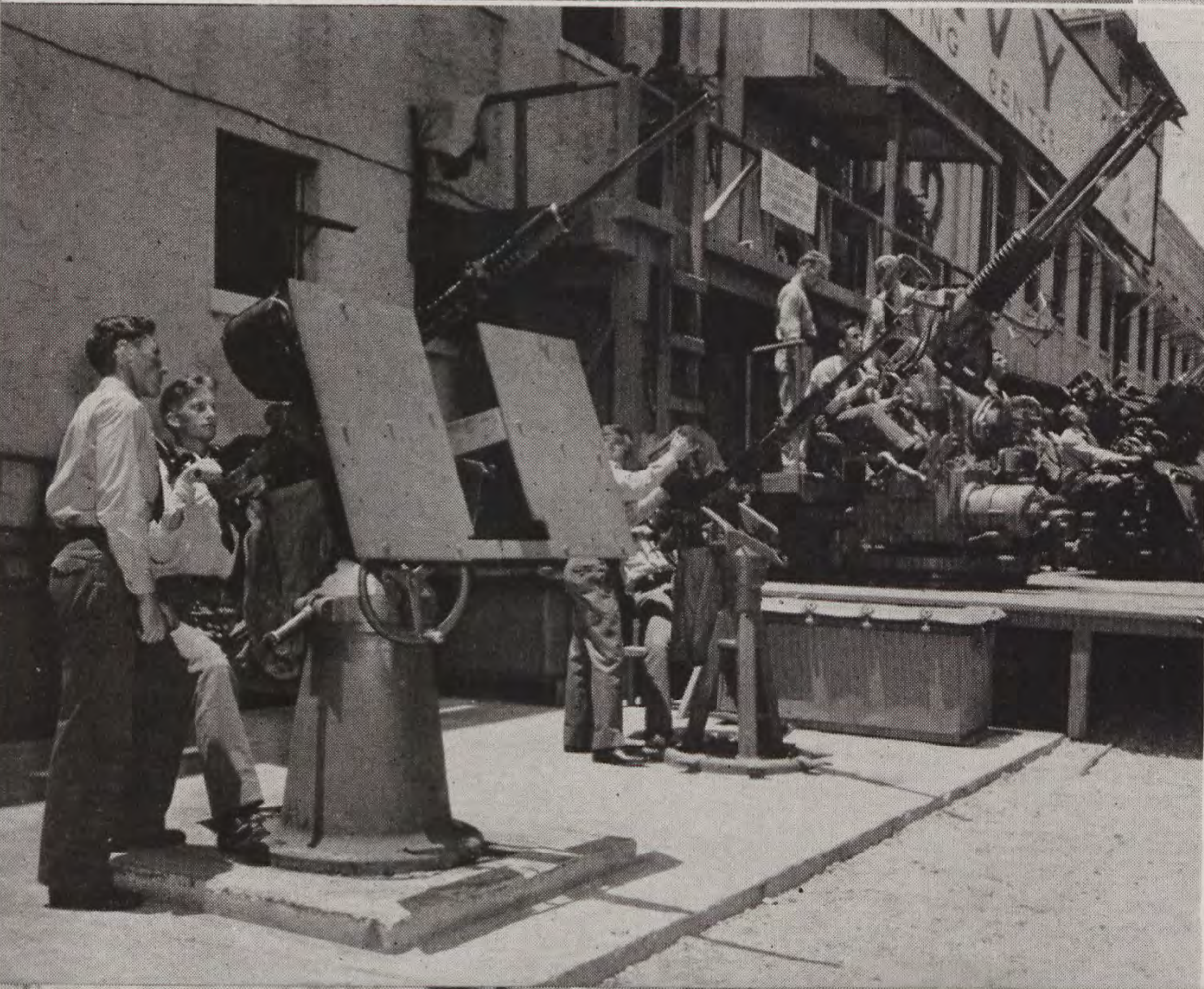
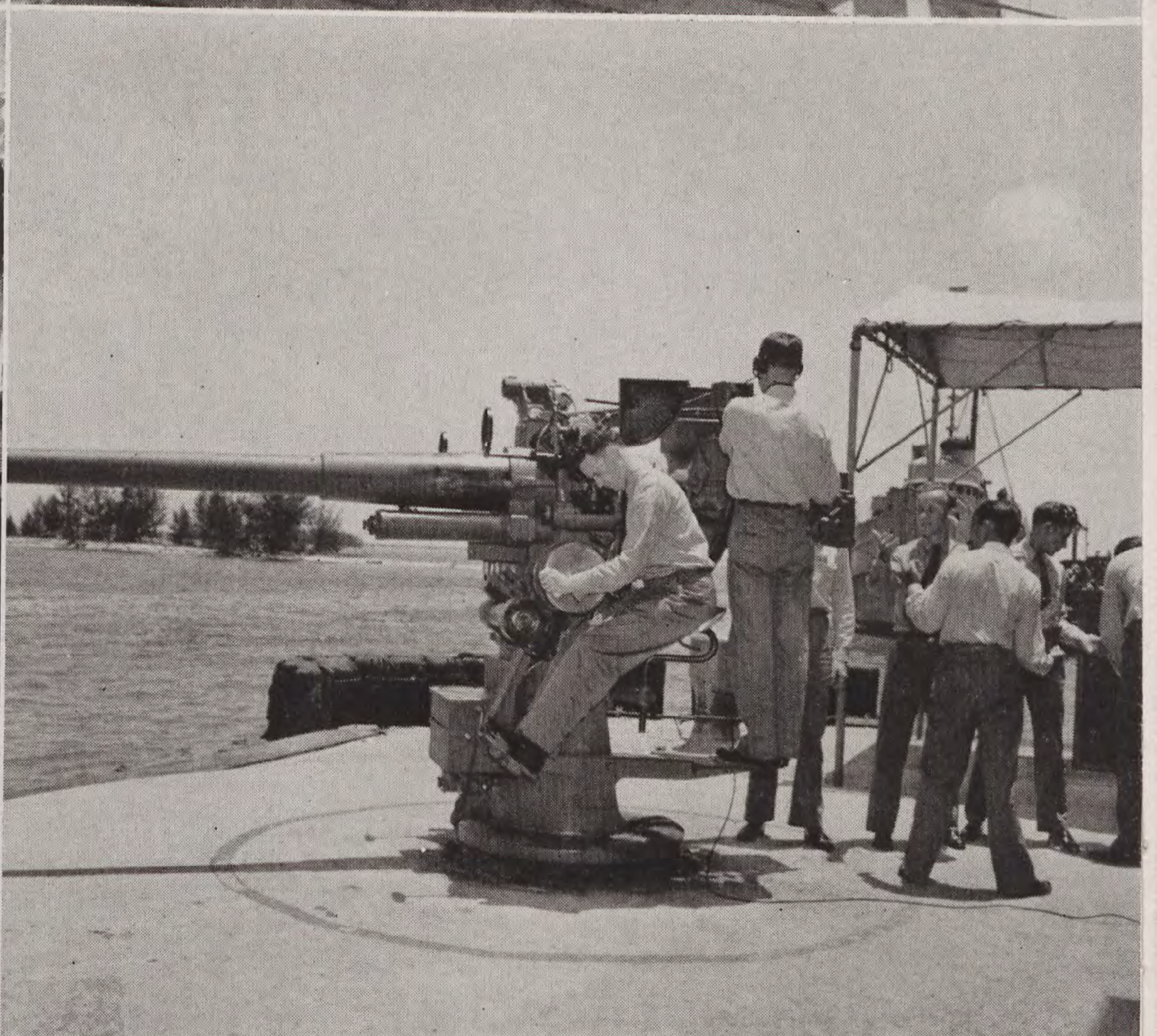
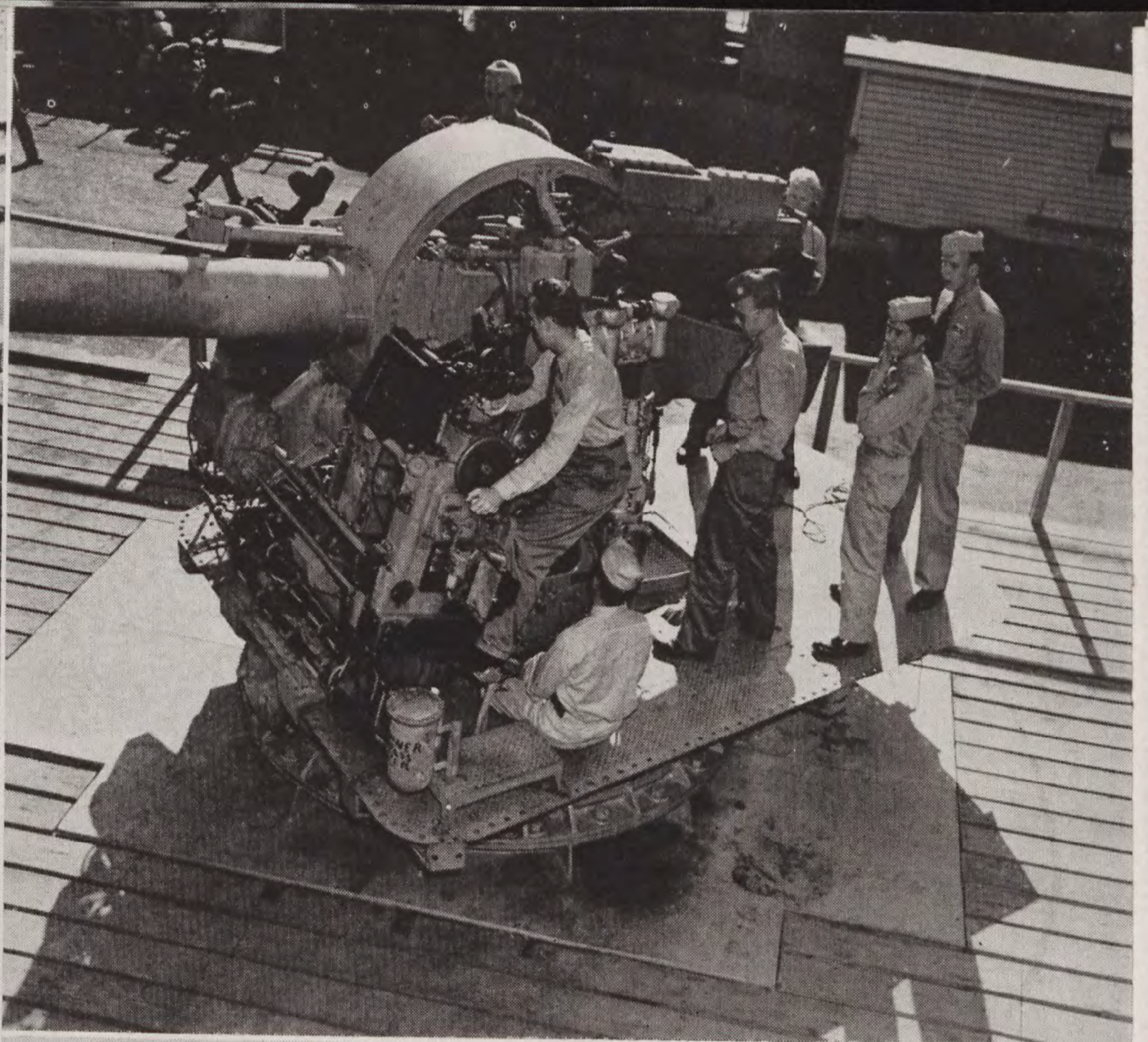
NTC NEEDS
ONLY ONE
FOR CROWN
NTC Injured Men Return,
WAVES Named Majorettes

AVE Chief
Eastern Ai









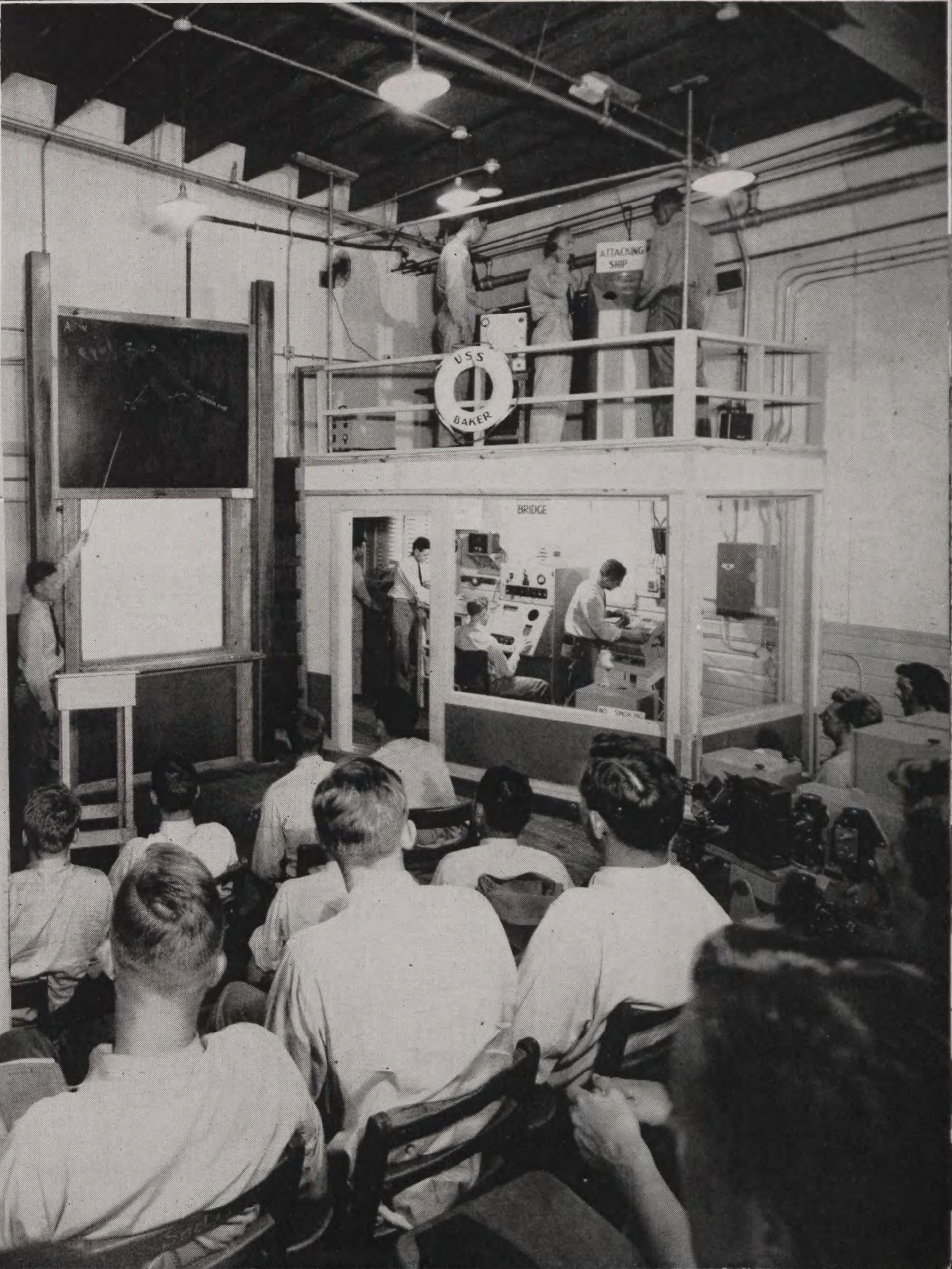
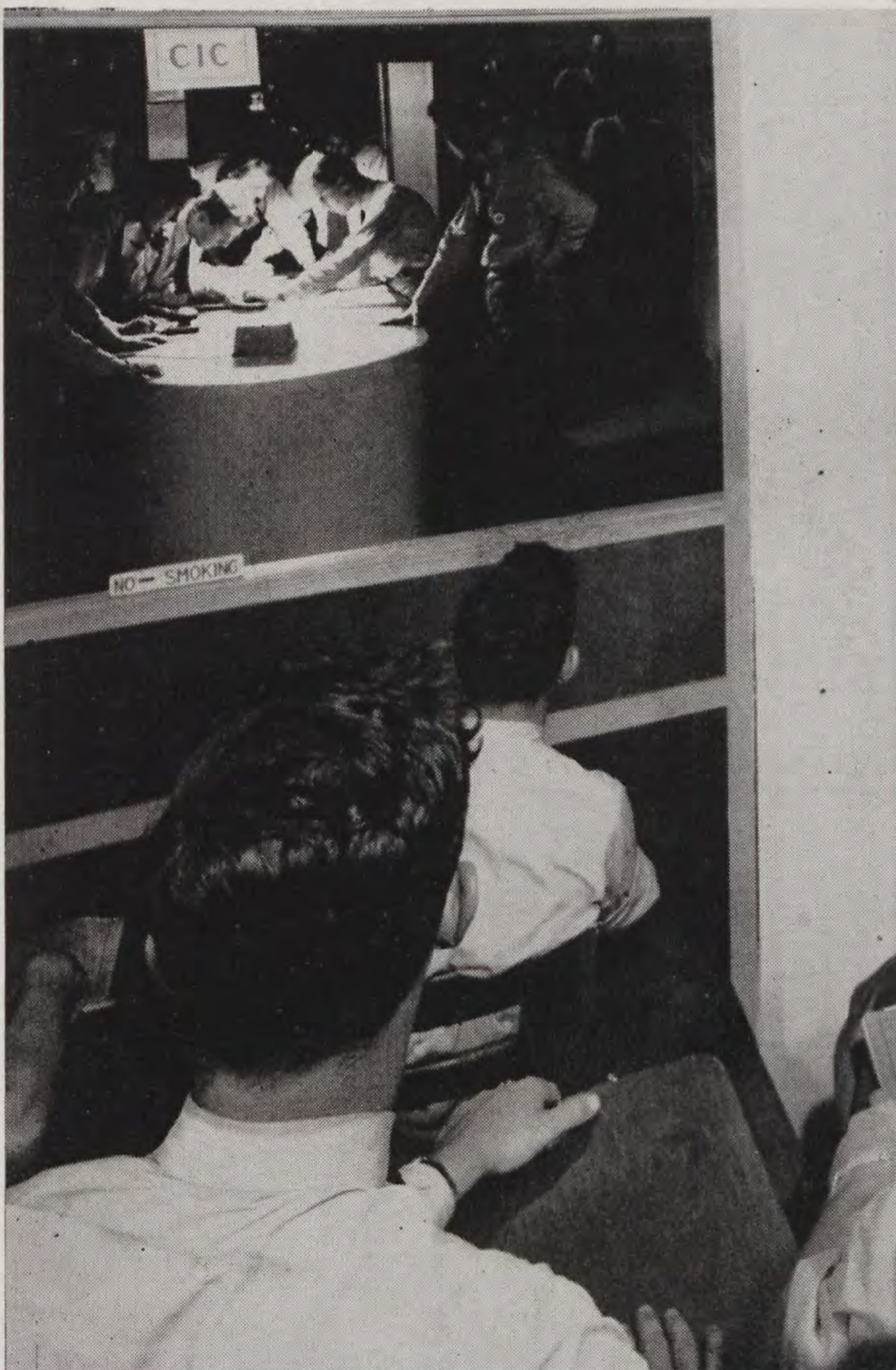
INSTRUCTION ASHORE

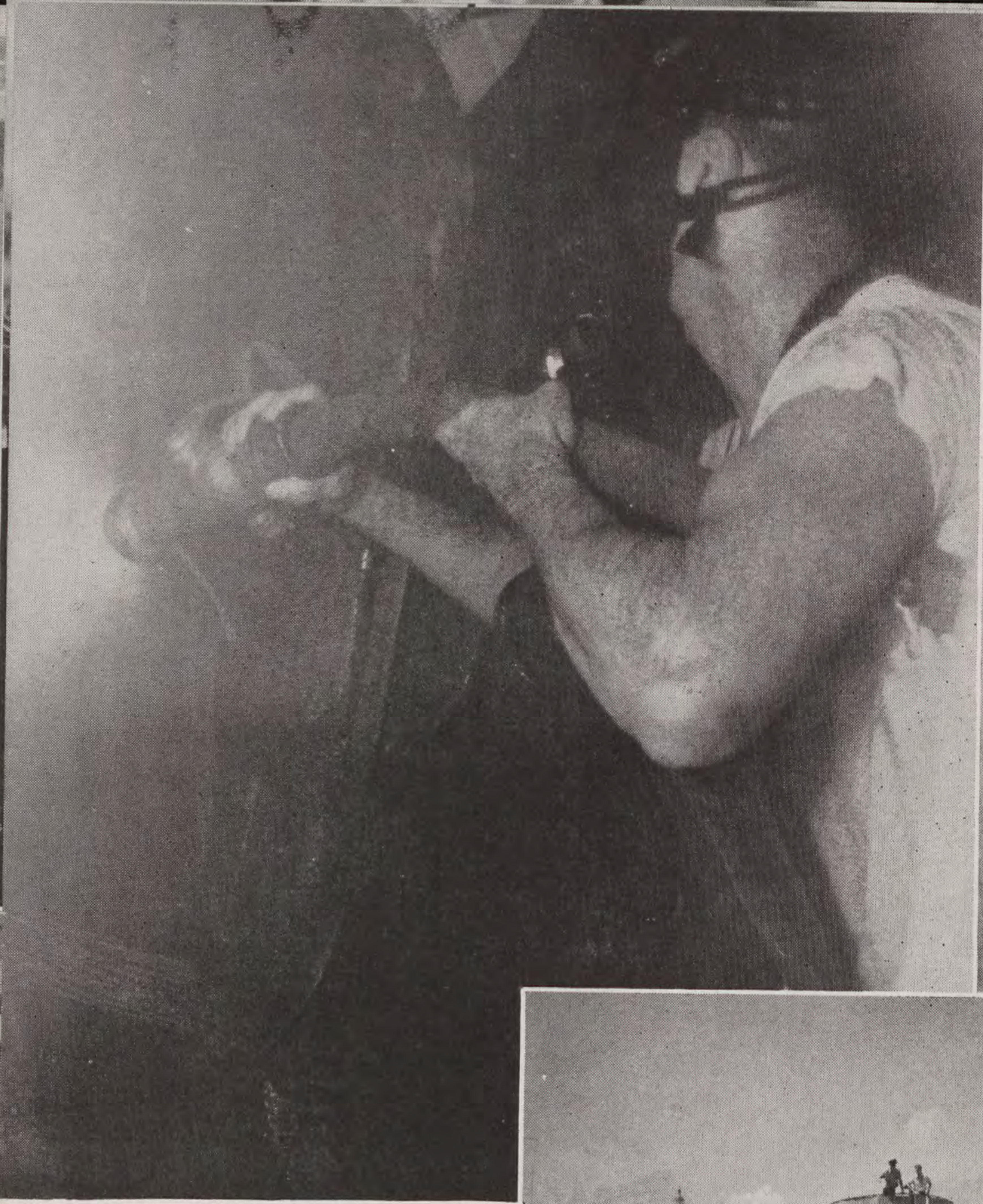
The Naval Training Center exists for a single purpose—the training of men in the science of naval warfare. To it come newly commissioned ensigns who have completed their basic training at Midshipmen's Schools and in NROTC units at various universities. Here they undergo nine weeks of intensive instruction afloat and ashore. This is the last training they receive before entering into actual service aboard ship. The first three weeks of this period are employed in instruction ashore. These pictures, dealing with gunnery, fire fighting, and navigation, and those on the pages immediately following, show student officers in typical phases of this training. Instruction in all fields is based on the newest techniques, many of which were developed at the Center. The officer-instructors have seen service and have had battle experience in every theater of war.



CIC

The devices that have been developed in this war to detect enemy attack are vastly complex products of pure science—based chiefly on the behavior of the atomic electron. This “war of the scientists,” has produced such varied instruments of detection that it became necessary to bring them all together in one place, called the “Combat Information Center.” This is the nerve center of all ships today, for it is here that information from all the remarkable electronic machines is correlated and acted upon. These pictures show student officers learning the highly complex techniques of “CIC.”

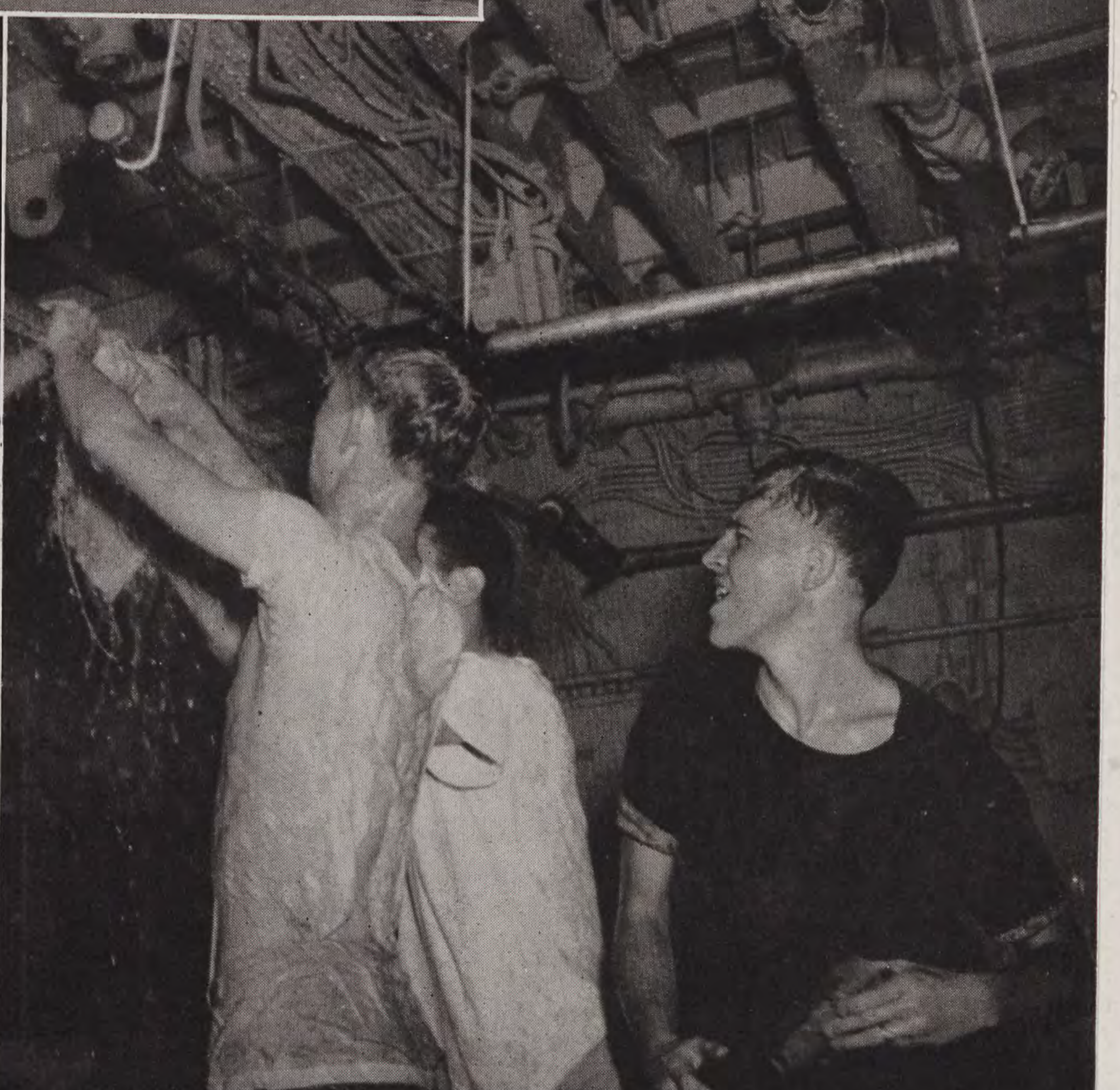
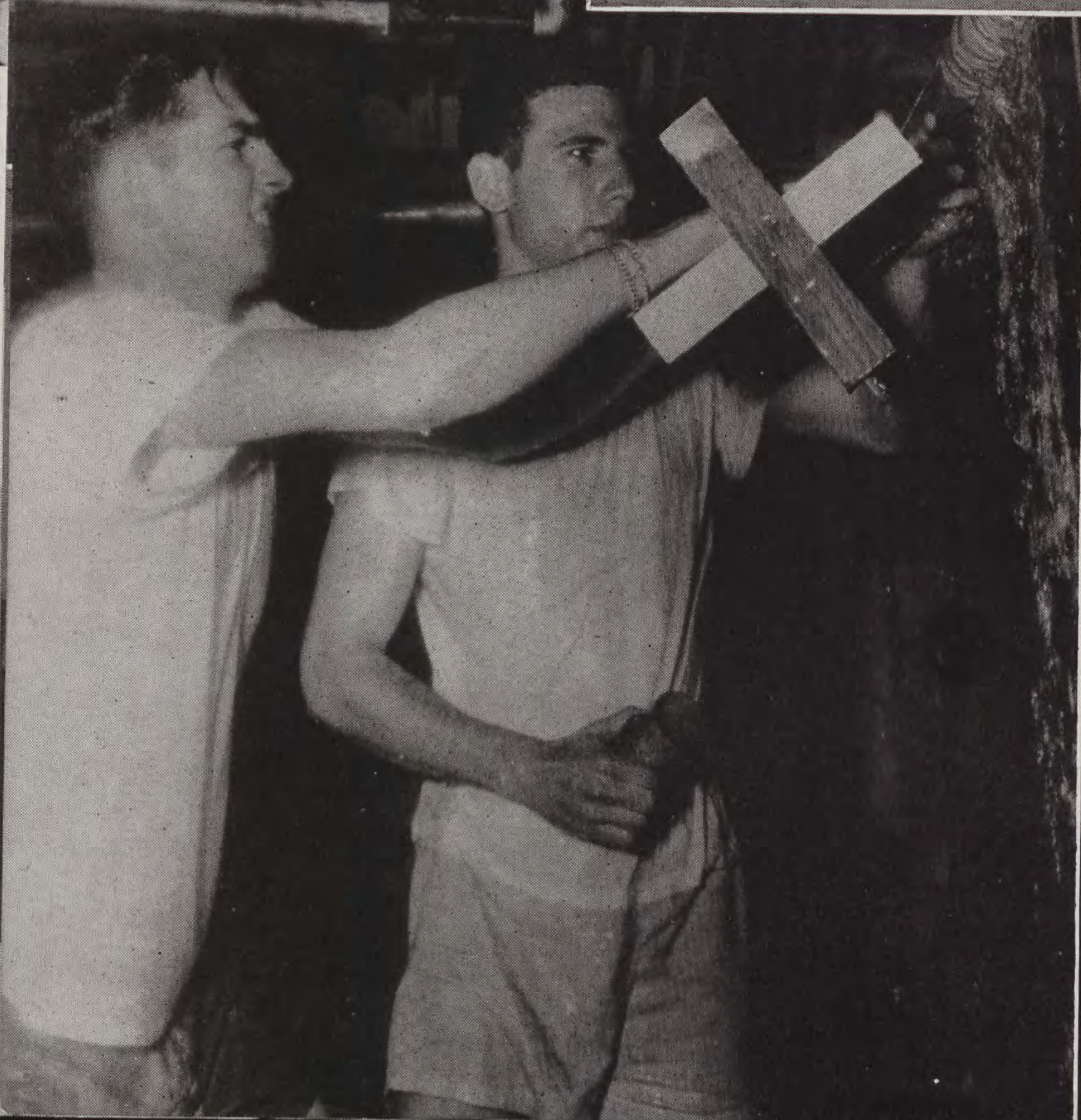


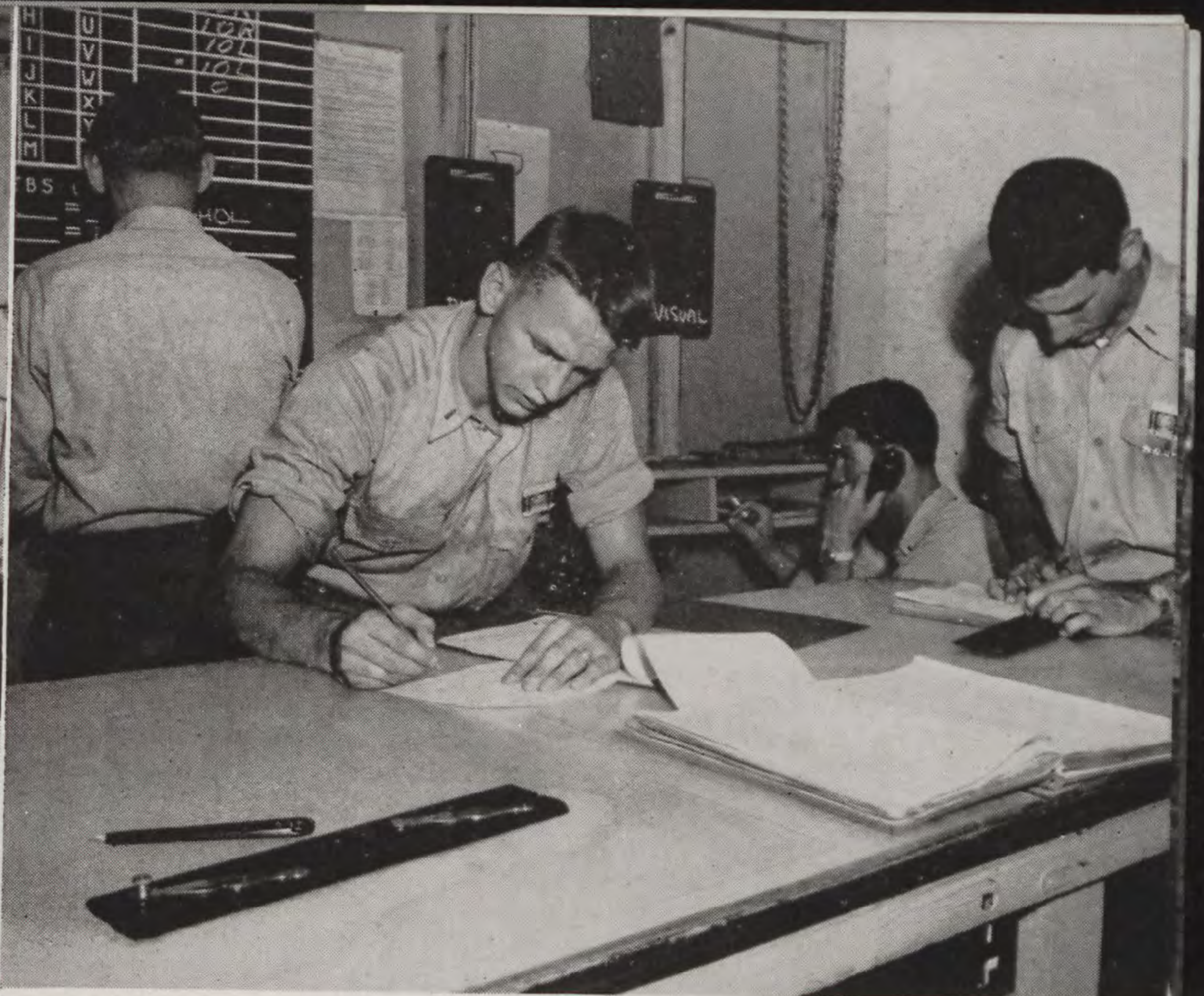


DAMAGE CONTROL

These pictures were taken aboard the IX-221, a decommissioned PC hull now fitted out as a dockside school in damage control, the naval science that brought the "Franklin" and "Bunker Hill" home from the Pacific. They show how stu-

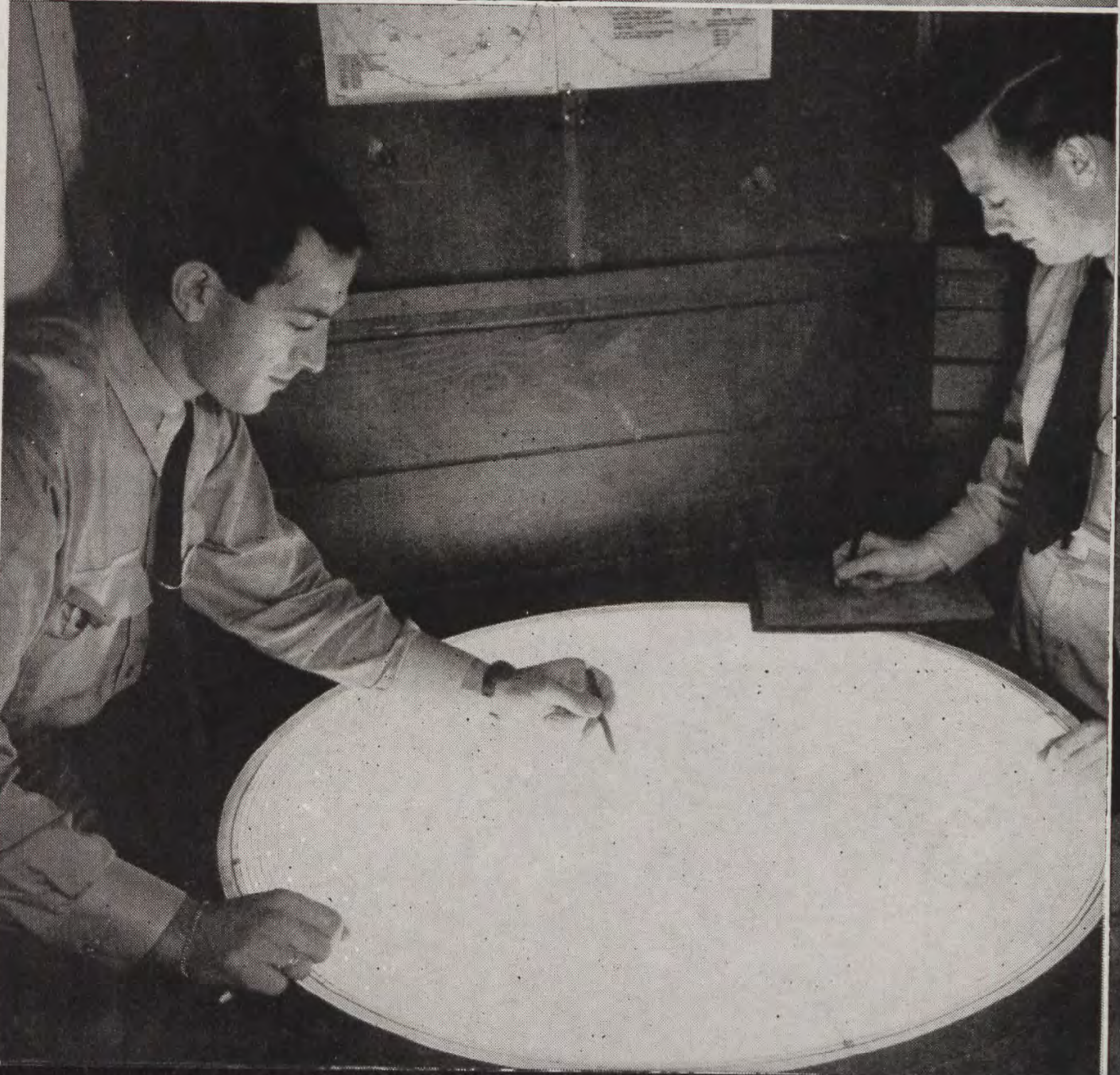
dents are trained for quick, decisive action and in the use of emergency materials: Mattresses, chairs, and tables to plug hull leaks. Devices developed here simulate closely the damage conditions which would be encountered in actual combat.





COMMUNICATIONS AND TACTICS

Naval communications is the "facility that transmits the order of a superior officer to his subordinate units." Communications is thus a field of utmost importance, and in NTC's training program, radio, visual, and audible communications are strongly emphasized. The science of naval warfare has become so complex that communications is used to coordinate all information relative to the position, course, and speed of enemy forces. Below and at lower left, officers are pictured at the maneuvering board, on which all this information is correlated.



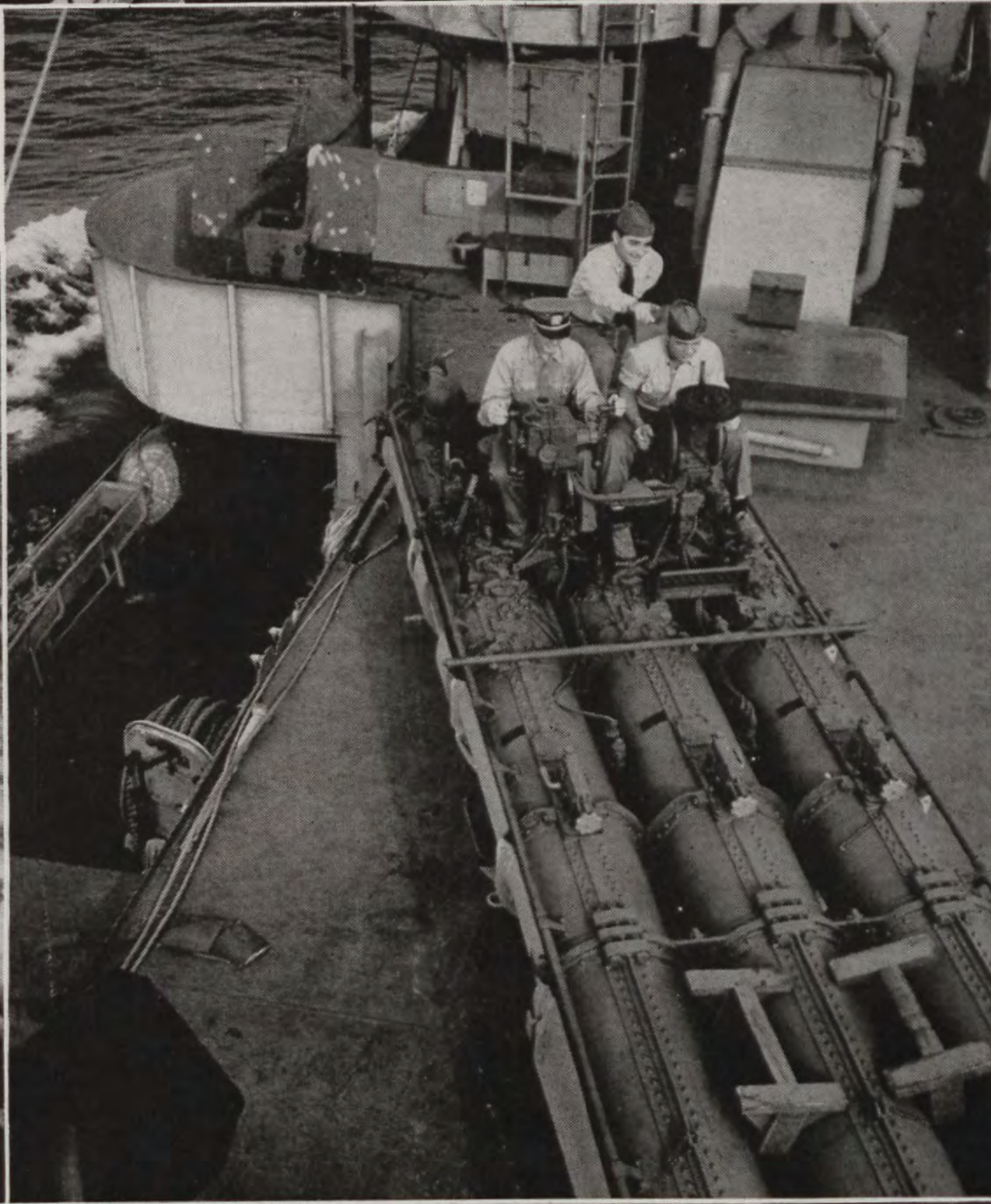




INSTRUCTION AFLOAT

Familiar to all student officers in the afloat stage of their training, is the grueling schedule by which they become capable deck officers. The fourth week of their training period is spotlighted by a three-day cruise aboard DE, AM and PC ships. In this cruise, emphasis is placed on navigation, deck seamanship, and the actual gunnery exercises pictured on this page. The fifth week is devoted to orientation in the development of naval operations in the Pacific; practical instruction and exercises in tactics, communications, and maneuvering board. The sixth week includes another three-day cruise aboard DE's, AM's and PC's which operate as a squadron. The seventh and eighth weeks cover introductory courses in Combat Information Center and Anti-Submarine Warfare, with emphasis on demonstrations and student officer participation in intensive team drills. The last week is given over to a six-day cruise which summarizes the entire course activity. In the upper inset is Commander Briscoe Chipman, USN, NTC's Training Officer,



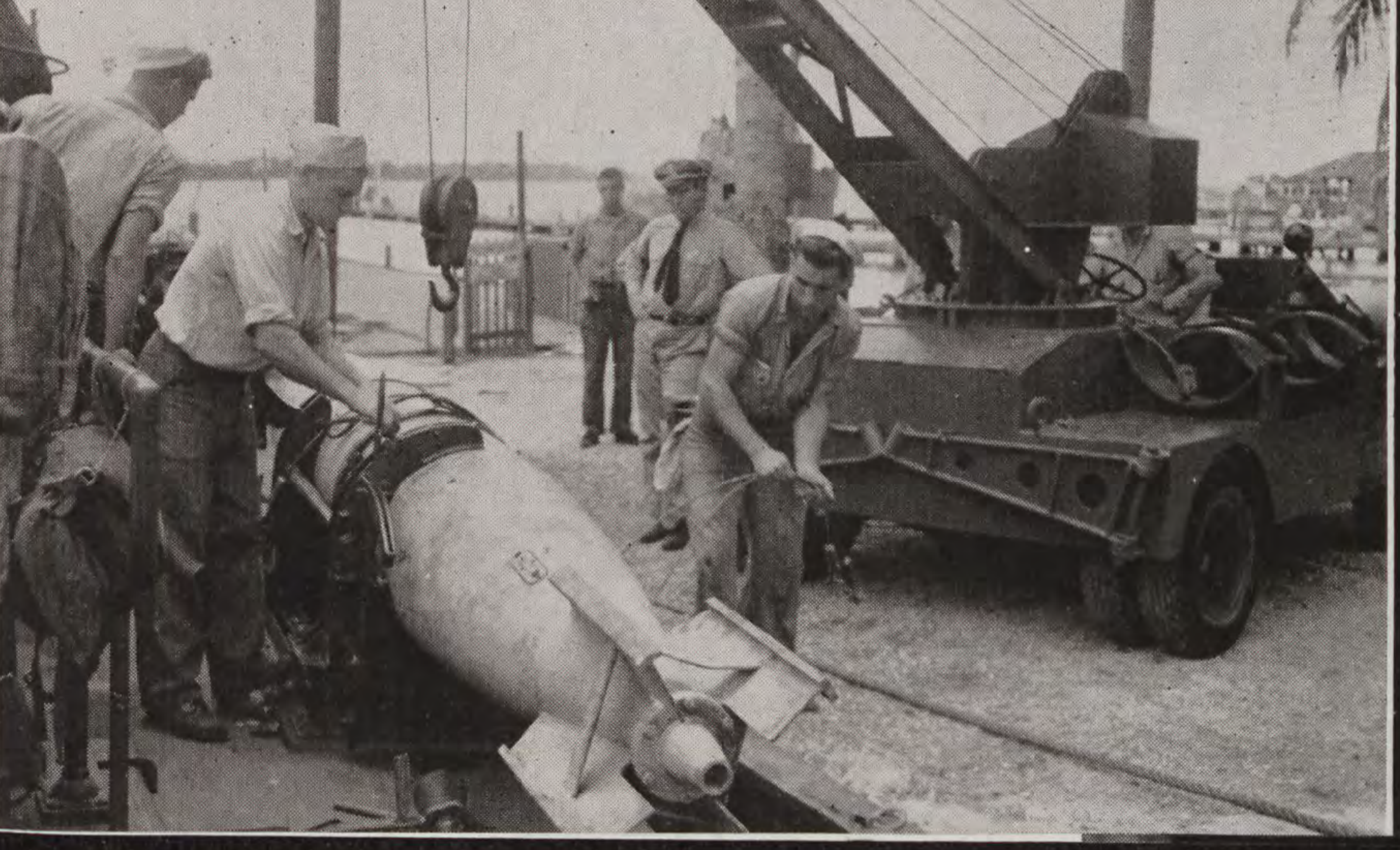


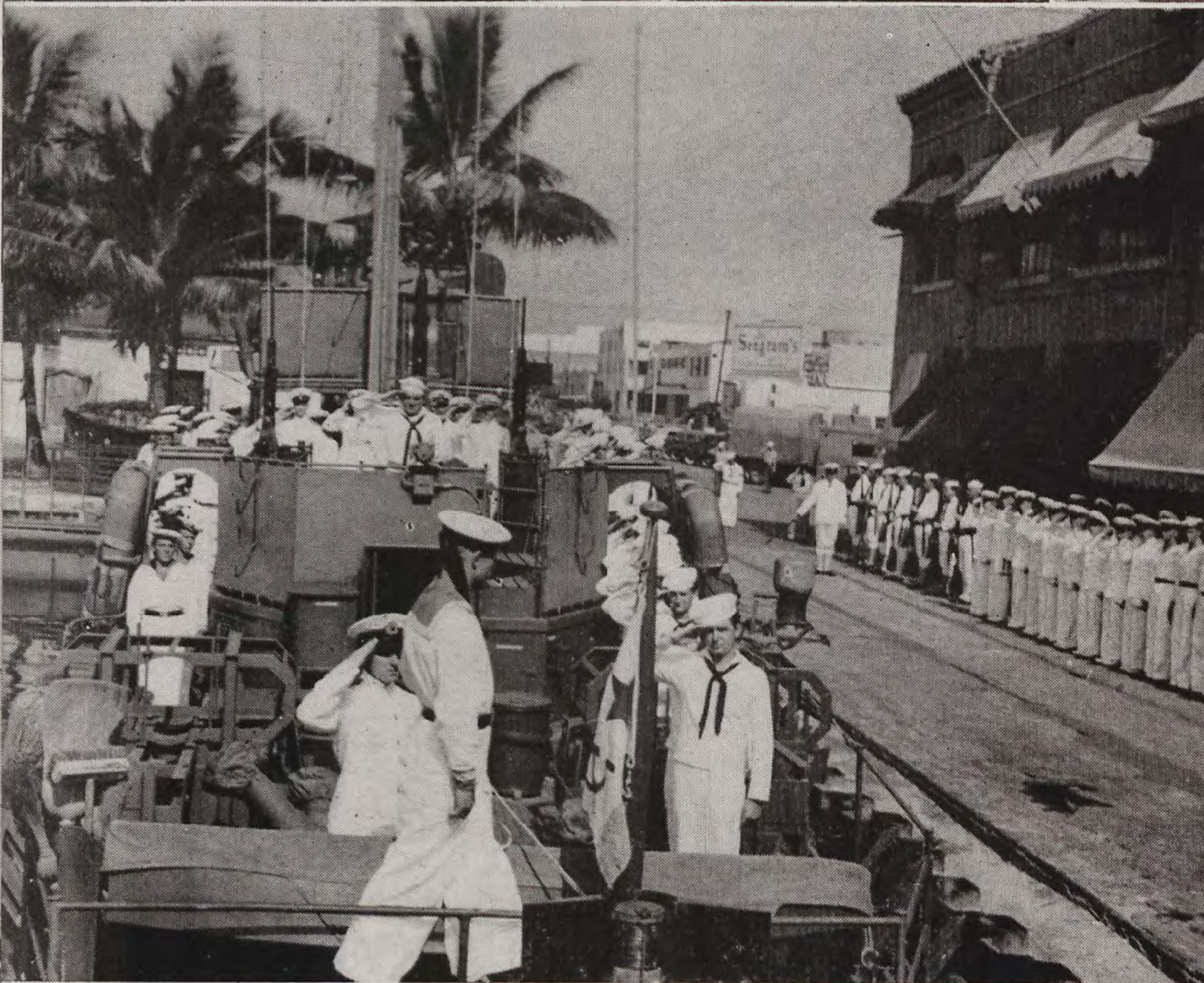




PT SHAKEDOWN

Since its inception in the spring of 1943, PT Shakedown has given final pre-combat training to 21 PT squadrons, including 234 boats, 4225 enlisted personnel, and 640 officers. Supervised by a combat-seasoned staff of instructors, emphasis is laid upon realistic simulation of combat conditions. Squadrons depart from the Naval Training Center fully prepared, in the words of John Paul Jones, to "go in harm's way."





RUSSIAN TRAINEES

The Naval Training Center today has earned an unofficial status as a "United Nations Training Center," for Navy men of Brazil, Chile, China, Columbia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, France, Great Britain, Greece, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Uruguay and Venezuela, have received instruction here. More ships have been transferred to NTC-trained Russian crews under Lend-Lease than to any other nation. Pictured on this page are men of the Russian Navy in various stages of their instruction. At left, center, a submarine chaser is transferred to a crew trained and prepared for this assignment by NTC.

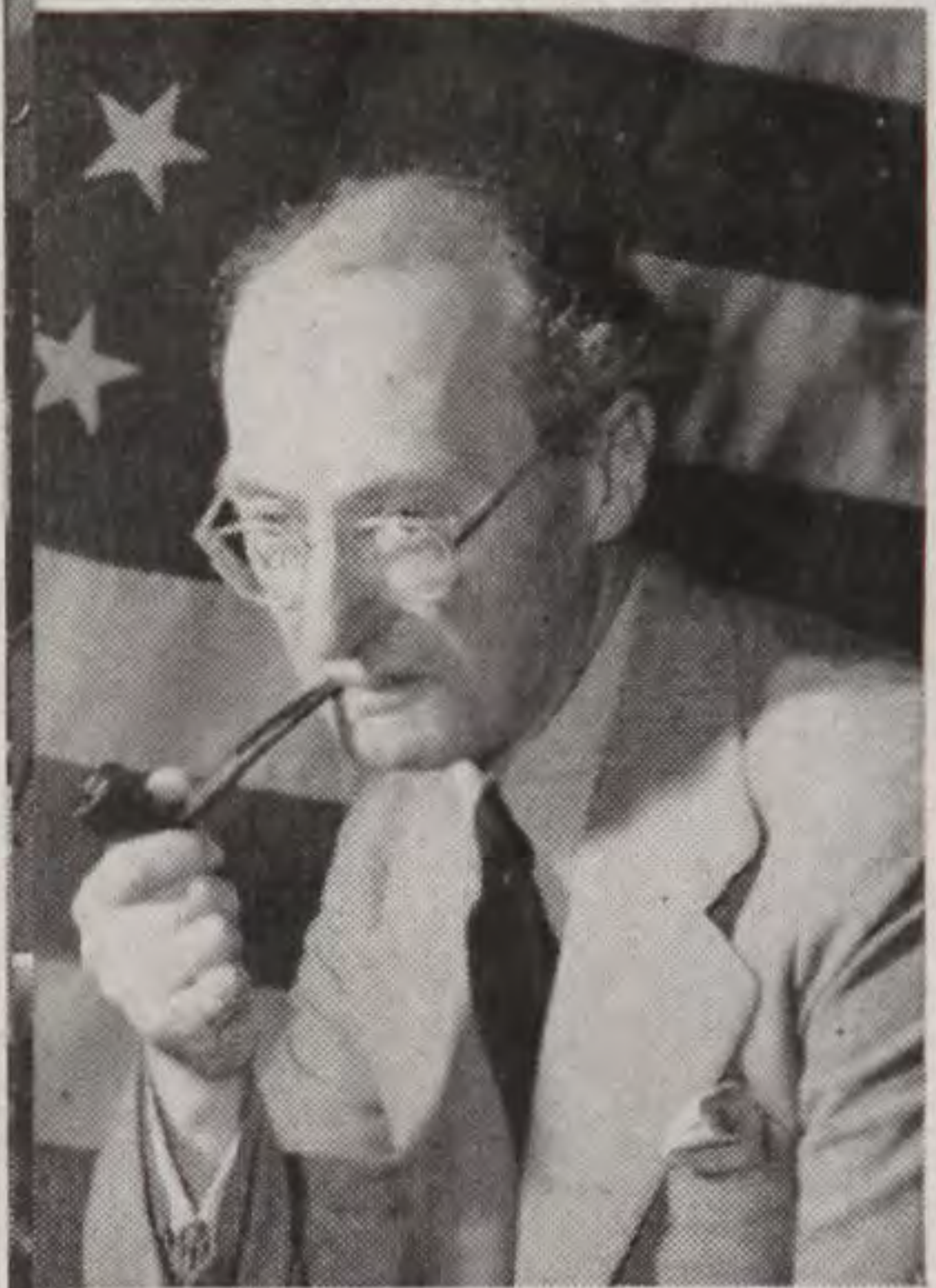
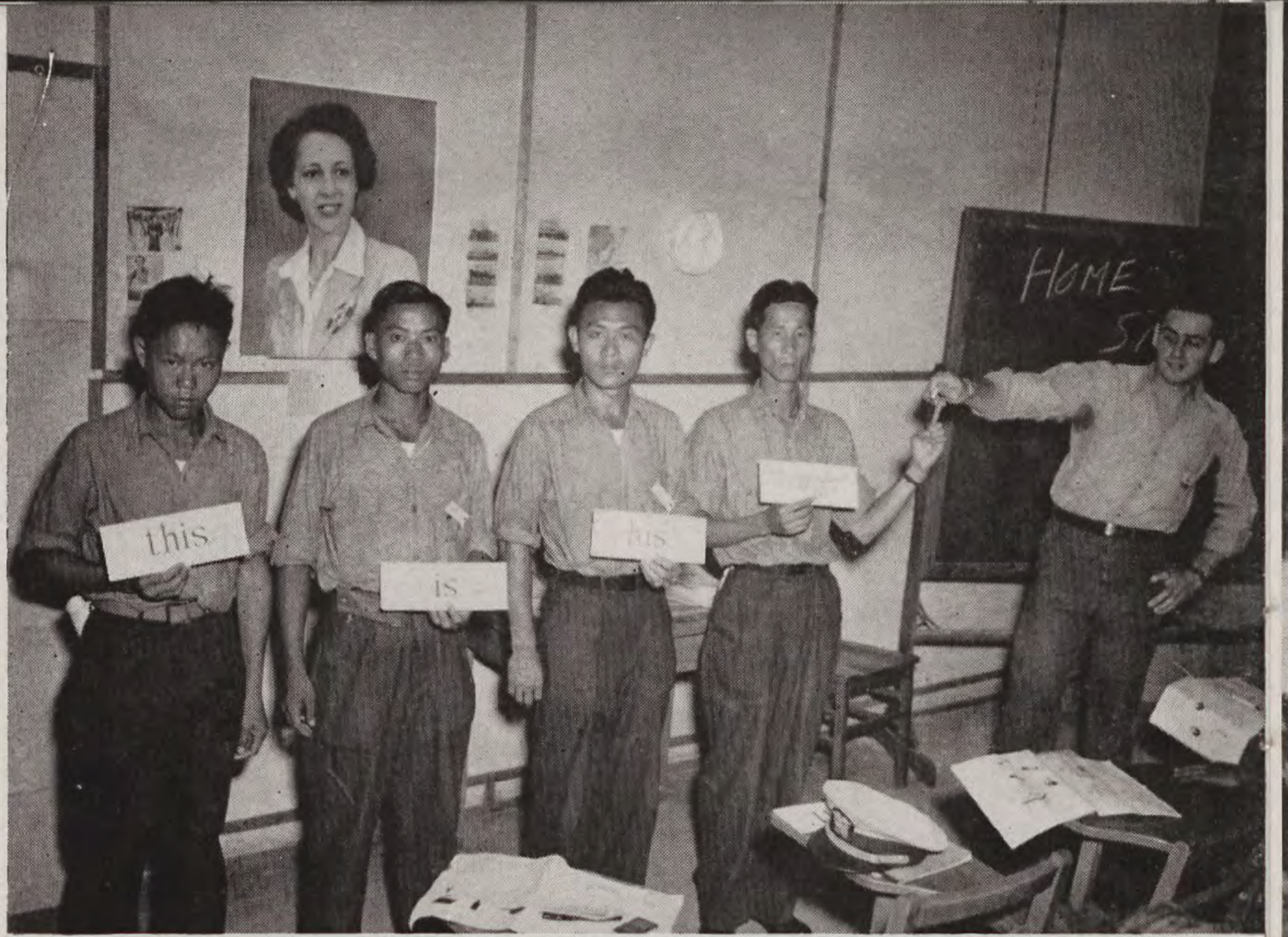
CHINESE TRAINEES

About the first of this year, Admiral Ten Fu Liu, of the Chinese Navy, came to Miami to confer with Captain Howe on the subject of setting up a training program for the Chinese Navy at the Naval Training Center. The Center was particularly well suited to this task, not only because climatic conditions allow for year-around shipboard training, but because the Staff of the Center has gained invaluable "know how" in the process of training navy men of no fewer than fourteen foreign nations. When the Chinese Naval Unit under Captain Ngo Soong had been formed, and certain administrative problems met, the first group of officers arrived in February, after a colorful journey from Chungking "over the hump" by air to Calcutta and Bombay; by ship from Bombay to Melbourne, and to Los Angeles, and thence to Miami by rail. All are graduates of one of China's Naval Academies, and all were found to be sufficiently fluent in English to permit instruction in naval warfare being initiated in that language. During this period of orientation, these Chinese Naval Officers, and officers of our own Navy, discovered much in common which speeded understanding and friendship. On the Chinese New Year—February 12—a joint celebration of the event was held, and a new word: "gombay"—"bottoms up"—became current.

The long awaited thousand of China's enthusiastic young bluejackets arrived in Miami in April, and, after assignment to the Alcazar Barracks, were given a schedule that included physical instruction and Basic English in daily equal parts. Basic English is English in a few words — 850 words to be exact.

Since not all of the enlisted men knew English, and since not enough otherwise qualified Chinese-speaking American officers could be found for the teaching, it had been decided to begin at the beginning, and teach the Chinese Basic English. Dr. Ivor A. Richards eminent semanticist and Head of the Commission on English Language Studies at Harvard University, had pioneered the practical application of "Basic" in America, and he and his staff came to NTC to train a nucleus staff of officers and men in the techniques of teaching. These personnel assumed the difficult task of writing instruction books in Basic English covering the underlying sciences of naval warfare, and then of teaching the subject from those books. At present, the Chinese are studying these basic sciences of warfare—seamanship, gunnery, damage control, and navigation—looking toward a specialization which will fit them finally to assume duty aboard a ship of war. Considered as an experiment in education or in friendship, NTC's Chinese Training Program has been outstandingly successful. Pictured above is the arrival of the enlisted contingent; at center, inspection of men by Captain Soong; below, an instruction period in small arms.

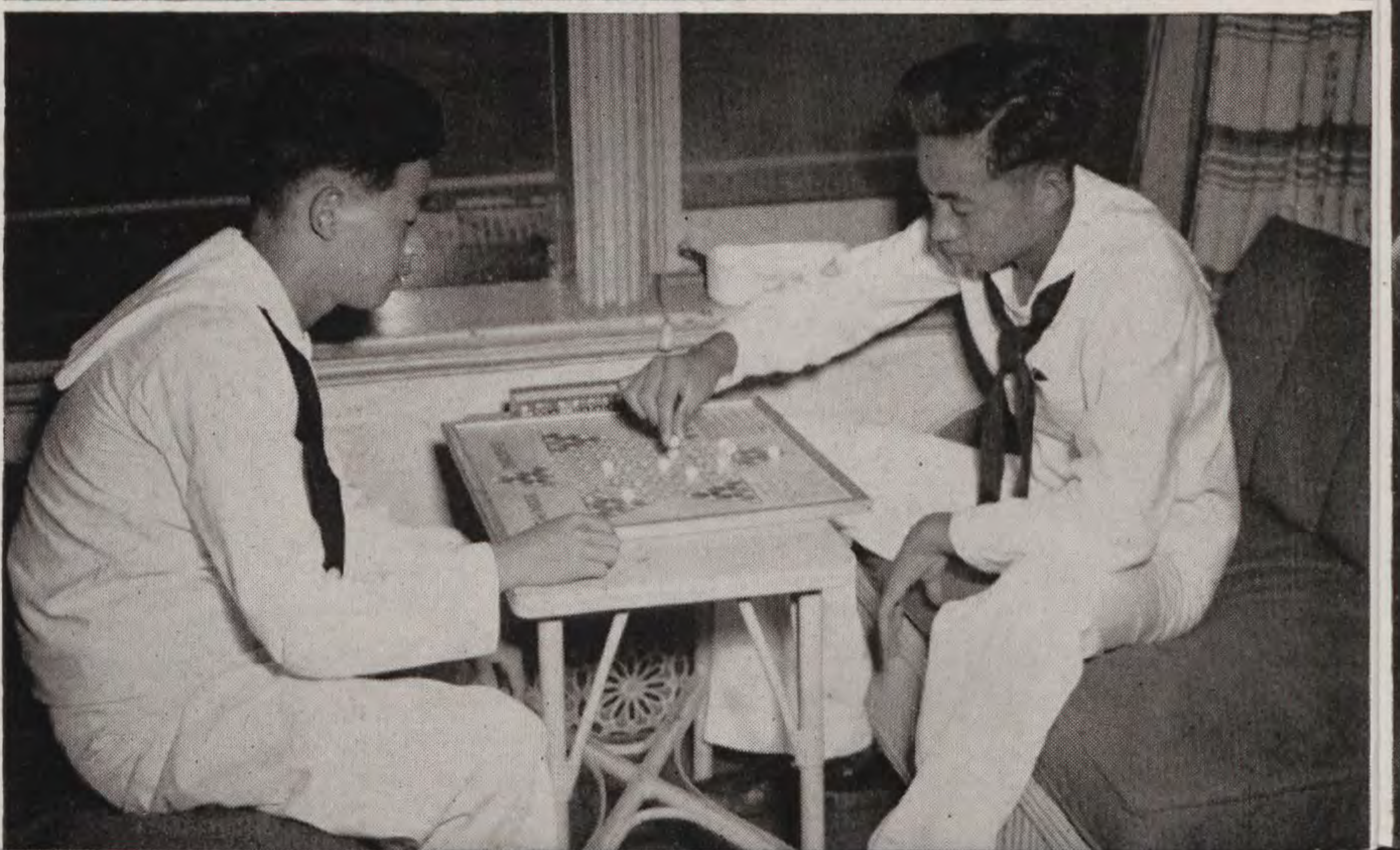
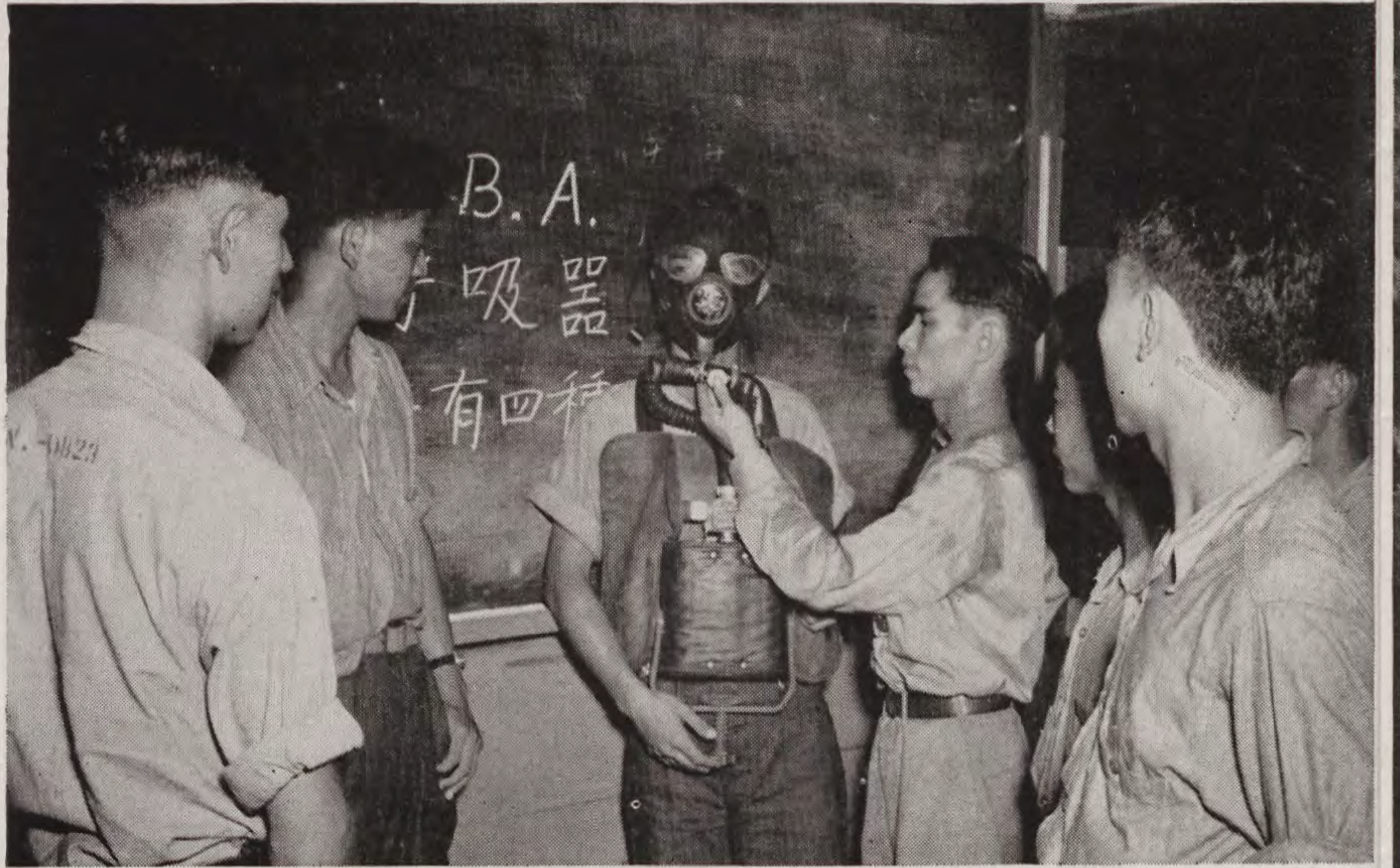




BASIC ENGLISH

Basic English utilizes a vocabulary of 850 key words which can be quickly learned and will give anyone a working knowledge of the language. The work of the Basic English Unit of the Training Officer's Department is to teach English by the shortest method to men sent

here from other nations, thus making it possible for them to secure naval training from qualified teachers in our language. The two pictures above show students in Basic English classes. Dr. I. A. Richards of Harvard University, one of the leading proponents of what may someday become a universal language, who is pictured at the left, guided the NTC program in its initial stage.

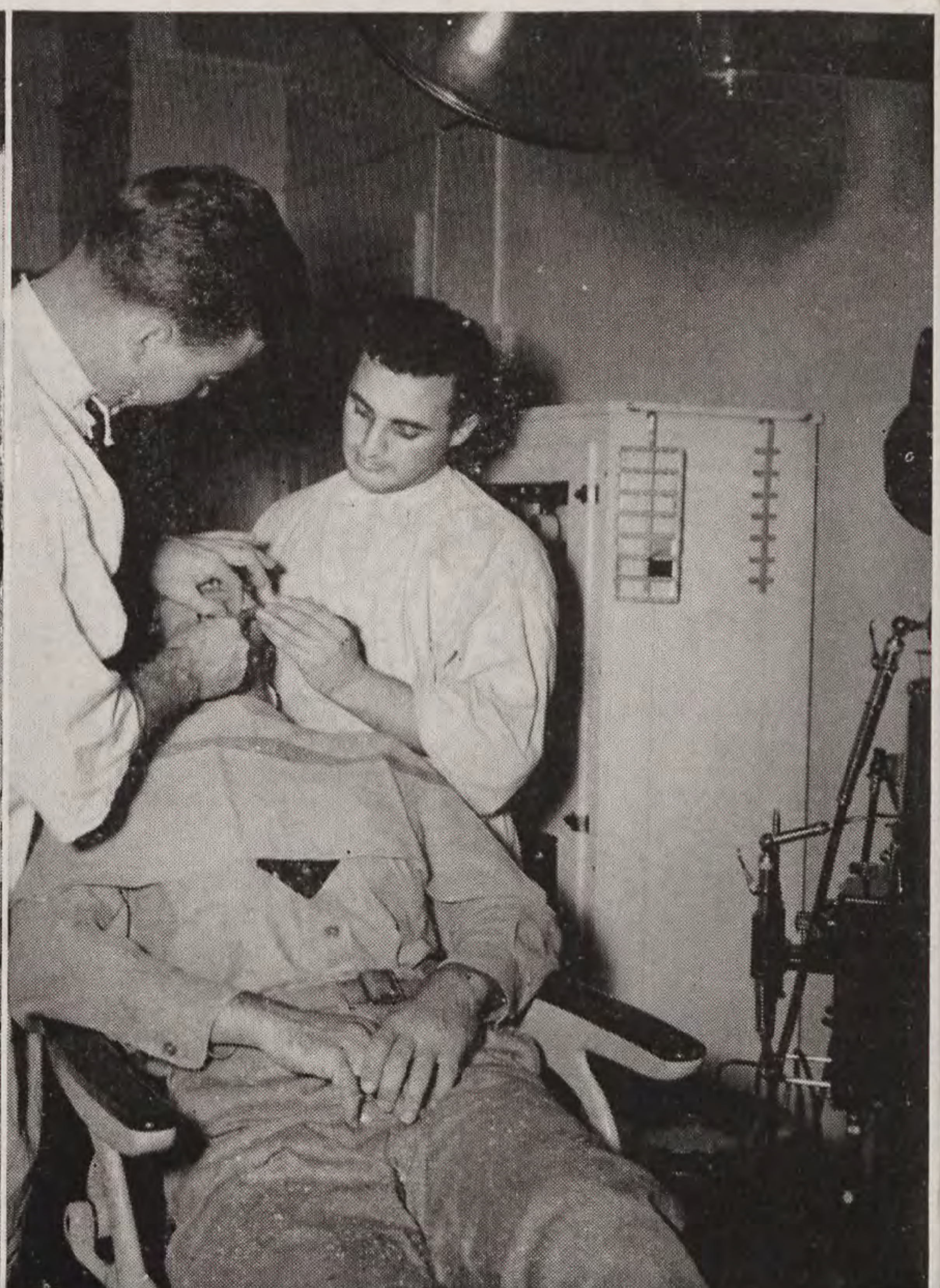


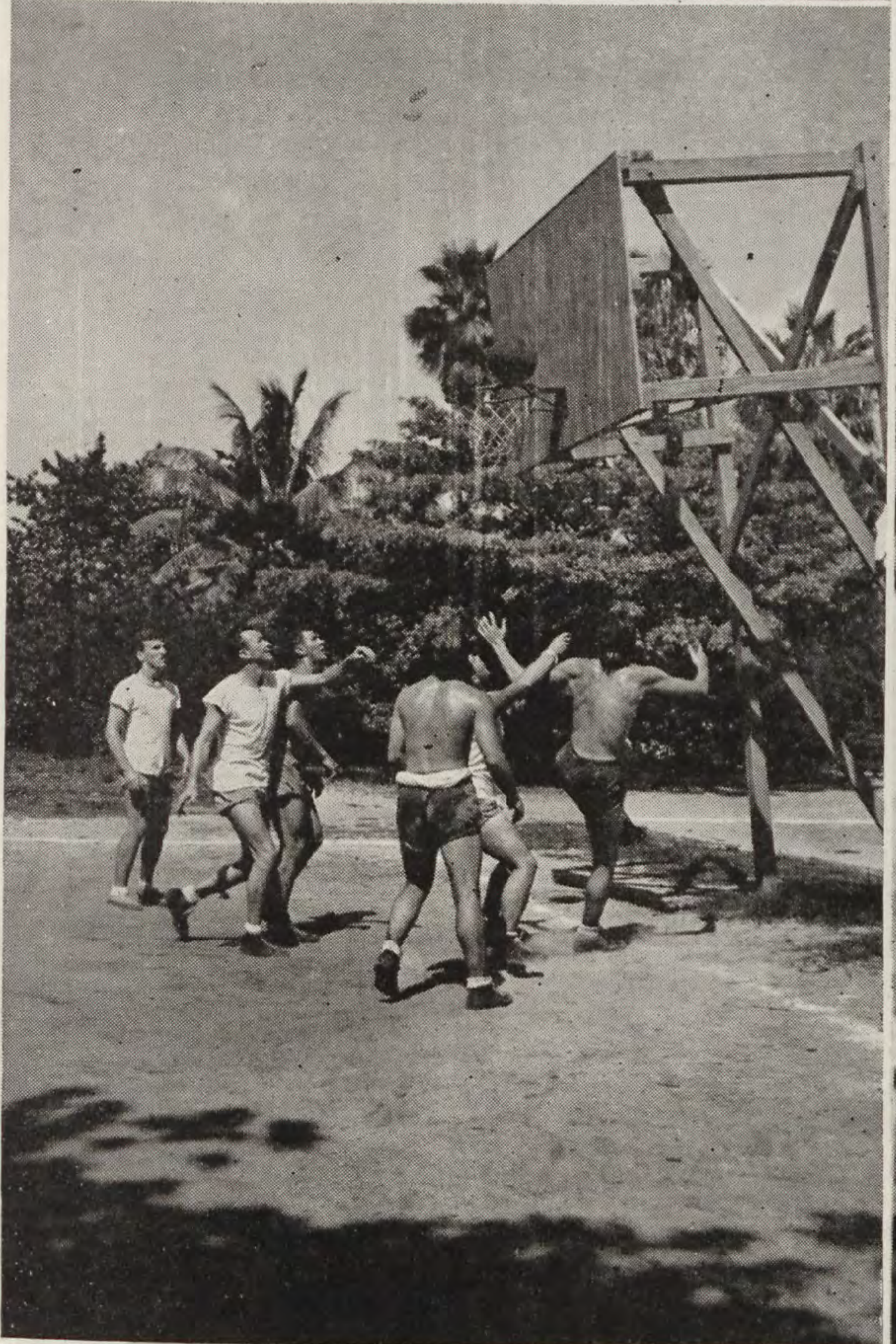




HOUSING, FEEDING AND MEDICAL ATTENTION

Adequate housing and messing facilities are the first requirement of any naval activity, and the success of the Naval Training Center's vast training program has been in no small part due to the smooth functioning of these basic departments. Arrangements were made that were frankly of emergency nature—called forth by the necessity for speed at a time when enemy submarines were operating practically within sight of the Miami hotels. These arrangements have proved themselves in long-run operation. The Bachelor Officer's Quarters and Barracks organization of the Naval Training Center is among the largest in any U. S. Navy activity. When NTC was founded in the city's dock area, it was essential that housing facilities be secured in immediately adjacent areas, and to meet this need, duration leases were taken on nine of Miami's downtown hotels. The Columbus, Villa d'Este, Venetian, Miramar, and Bellevue hotels were converted for use as bachelor officer's quarters, and the McAllister, Alcazar, and Plaza became barracks for the Center's enlisted male personnel. The Leamington hotel was assigned to house the WAVE group of the Center. At the head of what is, in effect, one of the largest hotel chains in America—a multi-million dollar enterprise—is Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Crawford, NTC's BOQ and Barracks Officer. Some idea of the complexity of his task, which includes responsibility for messing, as well as housing of officers and men, can be gained from the fact that fourteen officers and 453 men are required to carry out the varied activities of his command.





All students have opportunity to engage in their favorite sports after standard conditioning routine. Some phases of this routine are pictured here: At upper left, the jump from the Servicemen's Pier. At lower left, the calisthenics which insure top trim for sea service. Arduous as the exercise period is, the students find energy for an evening's dancing, as is testified by the view below of the Saturday night Miramar dance.



